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Select Poetry.

BABY IS KING.

A rose-curtained cradle, where nestled within
Soft cambric and flannel, lie pounds seventeen,
Is the throne of a tyrant—that pink little thing
Is an autocrat august, for Baby is King.

Good, solemn grandfather dares hardly to speak
Or walk, lest the sleeper should hear his boots creak,
Grandma is a martyr, in habits and cap,
Which the monarch unsettles as well as her nap.

Papa, wise and mighty, just home from the House,
Grows meek on the threshold, and moves like a mouse,
To stare at the bundle! then outward he goes,
Like an elephant trying to walk on his toes.

The queen of the ball-room throws loyally down
Before him the roses she wore in her crown,
And sings little love-songs of whom she loves best,
The baby blossom she rocks on her breast.

Good aunties and cousins before him bow low,
Though he rumples the ringlets, twists collars and bow;
He bids the nurse walk with his majesty's self,
And cries when she stops, like a merciless elf.

He dings right and left his saucy, fat fist,
And then the next moment expects to be kissed;
He demands people's watches to batter about,
And meets a refusal with struggle and shout.

Then, failing to conquer, with passionate cry
He quivers his lips, keeps a tear in his eye;
And so wins the battle, this wise little thing,
He knows the world over, for Baby is King.

WEARINESS.

BY HENRY W LONGFELLOW.

O little feet, that such long years
Must wander on through doubts and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load!
I, nearer to the wayside inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road.

O little hands, that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask!
I who so much with book and pen
Have toiled among my fellow men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts, that throb and beat
With such impatient, feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires!
Mine, that so long have glowed and burned,
With passions into ashes turned,
Now covers and conceals its fires.

O little souls as pure and white
And crystalline as rays of light,
Direct from heaven, their source divine,
Refracted through the mist of years,
How red my setting sun appears,
How lurid looks this soul of mine!

THE WAY THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES.

Butler says the government keeps too many generals in the service, and yet refuses to send in his own resignation. He says there are now one hundred and seventy major generals retained—one for every five hundred men. In the department of the East there are eight major generals—one to every ninety-eight men on duty in the department. This is much worse than was supposed. The people can dispose of the services of most of the generals, and soldiers too. Why the toiling masses in the Northern States should be taxed to maintain these expensive military establishments among them, it is difficult to understand. It is time extravagant expenditures were checked and a system of rigid economy put in force.—*Albany Argus.*

We thought that the number of thieves in the various departments of the goverment were stealing money enough to keep the public Treasury empty; but it seems that is not enough—hence ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIVE FULL FLEDGED MAJOR GENERALS ARE KEPT IN THE SERVICE—which makes ONE GENERAL FOR EVERY FIVE HUNDRED MEN. They are all drawing full pay.

The pay of a Major General, allowances and all, foot up over FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS a year. What blessings are showered on us by abolition rule!

Soldiers! Who are your friends? Read for Yourselves.

In Pennsylvania Col. W. W. H. Davis of the 104th Regiment, and Major John P. Linton of the 54th Regiment, are the Democratic nominees for State officers.

In Ohio Major Gen. George W. Morgan, who was a soldier in the Mexican war, and also performed glorious service in the late war under Gen. Sherman, is the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In glorious New Jersey Major General Runyon is the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In Iowa the Democrats unanimously ratified the ticket nominated by the Soldiers' Convention.

Thus you see, soldiers, that the *Democracy are the real friends of the Soldier*, and have joined hands with them to put down the negro suffrage party. Fall into line! The brave columns of the Democracy will be invincible and will scatter in confusion the black cohorts who oppose them.

STILL Another LOYAL THIEF.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW YORK, AUG. 21.—Luther Gallagher of Bloomfield, N. J., recently in the Quartermaster's Department, was arrested to-day and sent to Fort Warren, on the charge of defrauding the Government by forgery.

We shall certainly have to enlarge our paper so as to be able to chronicle the eccentricities of the "Loyal" men who rob the public Treasury. Will some one of our readers keep an account of the various sums stolen by the "Loyalists" since the advent of the abolitionists to power. We will publish it if we have to issue a dozen supplements, and we have no doubt it would require them.—*Defender.*

The Military Record OF LIEUT. COL. JOHN P. LINTON, The Democratic Candidate for Surveyor General.

We are indebted to Adjutant William H. Rose, of the 54th regiment, P. V., for the following succinct and graphic history of Col. Linton's military services:

HIS START IN LIFE.

Col. Linton comes of good Democratic stock, being the eldest son of Robert P. Linton, who has been a life long Democrat, and who has served three terms as sheriff of Cambria County, and has all along been a working partisan. He was born in Johnstown, Cambria county, in the year 1833, and is thirty-two years of age. He was a student at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, but his eyesight failing, he was compelled to leave college. He did not, however, entirely give up his studies, but continued to store his mind with a vast fund of useful knowledge, gathered under such adverse circumstances as would have utterly deterred a man of less energy and determination. In 1852 his eyesight was sufficiently restored to enable him to study, and he at once entered the law office of Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Johnstown, where for three years he was an indefatigable student. In 1855 he was admitted to the practice law. Immediately thereafter he was taken into partnership with his preceptor, Hon. C. L. Pershing, in which he continued until 1858.

HE SERVES IN THE THREE MONTHS CAMPAIGN.

Whilst in the midst of a successful career, the war of the great rebellion broke out, and the call was made for troops. Col. Linton was First Lieutenant of a volunteer organization, composed almost if not exclusively, of Democrats. The company at once elected him Captain, and he marched it to Camp Curtin, where it was designated as Company F, Third Penna. Vol. Infantry.

HE GOES IN FOR THREE YEARS.

Immediately after the termination of the three months campaign, under Maj. Gen. Patterson, Col. Linton, in conjunction with his present competitor, Col. Jacob M. Campbell, set about raising a regiment for the three years' service. This was accomplished, and Linton, by the unanimous voice of his companions of the three months service, was selected as Major. The regiment was designated the 54th Pa. Vols.

HE JOINS THE REGIMENT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The regiment was stationed for a long time, along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, guarding it, as well as protecting the lower tier of counties in Pennsylvania. We may here say that, although for a long time unknown to fame, this regiment occupied and protected fifty-six miles of that important artery of supply for Washington and the Army of the Potomac. Its duty was the most arduous and trying, requiring the utmost diligence and watchfulness of both officers and men; but a single company at a ford, and these were miles apart, and each exposed to very imminent danger of being cut off and captured.

A SCOUT AND SKIRMISH.

Major Linton was stationed at South Branch, the extreme western post, until Lee invaded Maryland. The regiment at this time was a part of Col. D. S. Miles' command. When Harper's Ferry fell, the 54th was the only regiment of the command that escaped the surrender. Back Creek Bridge, the extreme eastern post, being threatened by the enemy, Major Linton was transferred from the west and assigned to the command of the same. Whilst the rear guard of Jackson's army, marching to invest Harper's Ferry, was passing, within one mile of Major Linton's post, Col. Campbell and Major Linton with thirty men pushed out from Linton's camp and suddenly attacking, threw the rebels into confusion, who, thinking themselves attacked by a large force, fled in every direction. Returning to his post, Major Linton continued to hold it in the very face of the enemy, being constantly in sight of their lines, and liable at any moment to attack.

HE GUARDS A BRIDGE WITH "QUAKER GUNS."

After the battle of Antietam, the whole rebel army was concentrated at Martinsburg, engaged in destroying the railroad. Major Linton with a single company of infantry held a post guarding an important bridge but twelve miles from the main body of the rebel army and in constant sight of their scouting parties. By constantly scouting; by repeated skirmishes; by erecting log breast-works, and mounting "Quaker guns;" by blowing up stumps mornings and evenings, to imitate the discharge of artillery, he deceived the rebels effectually as to his strength. In this he was of course sustained by Col. Campbell, who assisted in the deception by bringing companies from other posts by rail to Back Creek, which were marched and countermarched in and out of the breastworks and in face of the enemy, with a great show of strength, when they were then quietly moved off to their proper posts, leaving Linton alone to keep the works. By these devices the rebels were deceived and held in check for two weeks, but early one morning they marched with a large force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to attack, and by their superior numbers compelled the Major to fall back slowly three miles to Cherry Run, where he was met by Col. Campbell with reinforcements. An effort was made to dislodge the rebels, but it failed, and Major Linton was left with but two companies of infantry at Cherry Run to watch the movements and defend as best he could, the road. By constant diligence and activity, suddenly appearing at unexpected points, he succeeded in his perilous duty. At Maynard's Mill, he came unexpectedly on a force of rebel cavalry, three or four times his numbers, and completely routed them. Not content with hearing how affairs stood, Major Linton always accompanied his scouting parties and personally directed their movements, after penetrating the rebel lines, and once barely escaping them.

PROMOTED TO LIEUT COLONEL.

At length the regiment was, in December, 1862, concentrated and relieved from its duties of railroad guarding. Lieut. Col. B. McDermot having been compelled to resign on account of ill health, Major Linton was, February 1, 1863, promoted to fill the vacancy. In March, 1863, we find the 54th at Romney, Va. Col. Campbell having been assigned to the command of a brigade, Colonel Linton took command of the regiment. Here Col. Linton assiduously labored to perfect his regiment in drill and by his untiring energy and knowledge of tactics, made it, what we believe it was, among the best drilled regiments in service, and certainly second to none in the Department of West Virginia.

HE COMMANDS THE REGIMENT.

Gen. Lee having again crossed the Potomac Gen. Kelley concentrated his troops, crossed the Potomac and occupied Hedgesville near Martinsburg; the 54th formed a part of the second brigade, of which Col. Campbell was the commander. Gen. Kelley's forces, after a heavy skirmish, likely to be surrounded and captured, were withdrawn to the north side of the Potomac, leaving Col. Linton with the 54th regiment alone, on the south side, with a swollen river in their rear and the rebel forces in front. But the rebels contented themselves with throwing a couple of shell into the regiment, and then withdrew. Thence the second brigade marched through the country to its old camp at Romney, Va.

HE REFUSES AN ATTACK.

In September, 1863, Col. Mulligan was lying in an exposed position at Petersburg, Va., and Col. Linton marched to his relief. Whilst pushing rapidly along he was suddenly attacked by the rebels, but they were promptly put to flight. Subsequently the regiment was stationed at Springfield, Va., from which place Col. Linton made two efforts to capture the notorious McNeil, but infantry could not march as rapidly as cavalry, and McNeil escaped.

HE IS WOUNDED IN THE THIGH.

When Sigel started on his expedition up the Valley, the 54th was assigned to the Second brigade of the First Division, and Col. Campbell took command of the regiment. On the 15th of May, 1864, the disastrous battle of New Market was fought. The 54th was on the extreme left, and although it bore the brunt of the battle, was the last to leave the field. Almost surrounded with the enemy in front and on both flanks—the gallant fellows were at last compelled to doggedly yield. Whilst doing his utmost to rally the men and continue the fight, Col. Linton received a wound in the left thigh from a musket ball. He succeeded, however, in getting safely back with the regiment. Being now unfit for duty he received a leave of absence and went home. While he was absent the regiment marched up the Valley with Hunter.

HE COMMANDS A BATTALION IN BATTLE.

Promptly at the expiration of his time, his wound still unhealed, he reported to Gen. Sigel at Martinsburg. As he could not then reach his regiment, he was assigned to the command of a battalion in Col. Mulligan's brigade, which started to join Gen. Hunter, but was met by a large force of the enemy and compelled to fall back on Sigel. On the 31 of July, 1864; the rebel Gen. Ransom attacked Mulligan and a brisk battle ensued, Col. Linton doing his full share with his battalion, a number of his men being killed, wounded and captured. The rebels were held in check. Sigel withdrew his forces to Maryland Hights, where he was besieged. In the mean time Col. Campbell had been assigned to the command of a brigade by Gen. Hunter and Col. Linton took command of the regiment, which was now a part of Gen. Crooks' command.

HE COMMANDS A BRIGADE AT SNICKER'S FERRY AND IS WOUNDED IN THE RIGHT SHOULDER.

Gen. Crooks marched to Snicker's Ferry, where on the 18th of July, a battle was fought. In the midst of the fight, Col. Frost, who commanded the brigade to which the 54th belonged, was killed, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Linton, now the senior officer present. Soon after taking command and whilst personally superintending a movement of the troops; extricating them from the dangerous position in which they then were, Col. Linton received a wound from a musket ball in the right shoulder. Yet he gallantly kept the field. Gen. Crooks withdrew and subsequently marched to Winchester. Col. Linton, though suffering from his wound, still continued in the field.

ANOTHER BATTLE—A FALL AND ANOTHER WOUND.

On the 23d of July the rebels attacked Crooks, but were after a good deal of fighting, repulsed. July 24th, they renewed the attack. The brunt of the battle for a long time was borne by Mulligan's division, in which was Linton's brigade, and which he still ably commanded and nobly fought. Here fell Col. Mulligan. The fighting was desperate. Crooks fought his men with the courage of a lion, but the force of numbers compelled the stubborn old "war horse" to yield. The retreat began—at first orderly, but it almost ended in a rout. The night was extremely dark. Col. Linton, still suffering from his wound, kept together his small brigade, wasted by hard fighting to but little more than a regiment. Slowly he fell back, keeping his men from stampeding. Riding off the side of the road to ascertain what force was nearest him, his horse stumbled over a stone pile and fell, throwing the Col. violently to the ground. In the fall his wounded shoulder came in contact with the hilt of his sabre, which broke the collar bone. Although suffering the most excruciating pain, he did not yield until the danger was over. He was then sent to hospital, and obtaining a leave of absence, went home, but promptly returned to duty when the leave expired, although his wounds were still unhealed and painful.

HE COMMANDS A BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF BERRYVILLE.

One of the companies of the regiment having been mustered out, and the regiment thus reduced to less than a maximum Col. Campbell whose term of service had expired, received orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry for muster out. He was mustered out Sept. 3, 1864, when the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Harris—Linton being still in command of the regiment. Col. Harris having been injured by a fall, Col. Linton took command of the brigade and with it fought through the battle of Berryville, where the rebels were repulsed, Sept. 3d.

HE LEADS THE 54TH IN THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER AND IS SHOT THROUCH THE SHOULDER.

At the last great battle of Winchester, Col. Linton was destined to receive his last and most severe of his many wounds. Gallantly leading his regiment to the charge, amid a perfect storm of bullets, grape and canister, he received in his seemingly fated right arm and shoulder, a canister shot, which deprives him of the free use of that good right hand which dealt so many blows to the enemy. For some time it was feared that he would lose his life while in the hospital, but thanks to a merciful Providence and a robust constitution, he recovered. His wound, however, continued to suppurate, and was not enfirely healed until after his discharge.

On the 9th of Febuary, 1865, Col. Linton was honorably discharged, having been in active service from 1861.

HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER

In private life there is not a man of purer character in the state than Col. Linton. Against his fair fame not a breath of slander can be raised. Here, where he is known, neither friend or foe can say aught to his discredit, and both alike acknowledge his untarnished moral worth. Strictly temperate, sternly honest, truly honorable—these are his admitted characteristics. Socially, none could be more gentle, affable and obliging than he. Fearless in the discharge of every duty, he cannot be swerved from its performance either by threat or entreaty. He wills to do right, and does it, regardless of friends or foe. Col. Linton is among the foremost of the lawyers of his district although but a young man. He is a fluent speaker, a ready debater, a sound and logical thinker, a man of liberal education thoroughly [illegible] the great questions of the day; a Democrat from pure and honest conviction; he is one well qualified for the championship or the great party to which he belongs, and entirely worthy of the hearty support of the people at the comming election. In him should he be elected, the people will find an honest capable ond worthy officer.

DISCOVERIES OF COPPER ORE.—According to the Hagerstown Mail recent developments have brought to light some very rich, and as it is supposed, inexhaustible veins of copper ore in Washington county, Md. The Mail says:

These discoveries have been made in the South Mountain, in the vicinity of Mt. Zion Church and are within easy striking distance of the contemplated extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to Hagerstown. A company of gentlemen, residing in this place and Baltimore, have purchased several tracts of land where this copper ore has been found, and we understand are preparing to develope the discoveries. The farm of Mr. John L. Davis has been purchased and sufficient experiments tested to prove beyond question that copper in its native state was to be found in inexhaustible quantities on this one farm. These rich discoveries of mineral wealth will most certainly give a fresh impetus in the work of building the Western Maryland Railroad. The road ought to be built without delay, and this great wealth opened up for transit to market. Baltimore would gain immensely by this road, from this source of profit, as well as from our great agricultural wealth, and she ought to strain every nerve to have this road built at the earliest day.

HOW THE NEGROES WORK IN THE SOUTH.—Calvin Fay, formerly of Buffalo, New York, now an architect in Atlanta, Georgia, writes a private letter to a Buffalo friend, from which the Buffalo *Courier* makes the following extract:

"But we are not so sanguine with regard to the most troublesome element in our population, the negroes. They are the most worthless, lazy, filthy, thieving set of vagabonds, that you can conceive of. They have been turned loose upon us without any idea of making a living for themselves. Their idea of freedom is to have plenty to eat and nothing to do.—They flock to the cities where they get some protection and assistance in stealing from Yankee soldiers. I see nothing ahead for them but extermination. * * * * * *

"Everything is going ahead here very rapidly, and Atlanta bids fair to be the largest city in Georgia, unless the negro population ruins the country. My impression, however, is that foreign and Northern emigration will have to take the place of this negro population, and they will be pushed back to the lower, sickly regions, and finally exterminated. This must be so, as they are poor, worthless and lazy and they are despised now by everybody, and by all classes. Their former owners have lost all interest in them, and they are left without protection. Poor creatures, I pity them! Their friends have ruined them. They have made them free without any preparation, and they are unfitted for anything. Perhaps God will forgive them for it."

☞In the Shoddy Convention of Susquehanna county, Pa., Galusha A. Grow made a speech denunciatory of President Johnson's restoration policy, asserted that the worst dangers were yet to be met, and declared that the *equality of all colors* was the true policy.

OUR STATE CANDIDATES.

The committee appointed to inform Messrs. DAVIS and LINTON of their nomination, respectively, for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, have performed the duty assigned to them, and send us the responses, which we publish below. It will be seen that our candidates stand squarely upon the glorious platform of the Democratic State Convention.

Letter of Col. W. W. H. Davis.

DOYLESTOWN, PENN'A, August 29th, 1865.

Messrs. Jacob Ziegler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. McGrath and Robert L. Johnson, Committee.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 25th instant, announcing my nomination as Democratic candidate for Auditor General of the State. Although the position was not sought for by me, I accept the nomination, and tender my thanks for the compliment thus paid me. A decent respect for the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania, whose suffrage is solicited, seems to require a frank statement of my views.

I was opposed to secession, even when simply a political dogma, advocated at the hustings and at the forum; which is proved by my subsequent conduct when it had grown into armed insurrection.

I am opposed to negro suffrage, as every white man should be. Nature has erected a barrier against the two races enjoying equal political rights in the same community where they approximate in numbers as in the Southern States. San Domingo is a good case in point to prove the incompatibility of the two races exercising equal political privileges in harmony. There has been almost perpetual warfare between the negroes and mulattoes since the island has been in their possession; which has been only a struggle for the ruling influence between the pure African and the mixed blood. If this people, of the same race, but of different caste, cannot govern a small island in peace, what are we to suppose would be the condition of things when the negro comes into competition with the pure Caucasian in the struggle for empire in the South? The founders of our government intended that the white should be the governing race in this country, and it will be a calamitous day for both people when the black man is given the political franchise, and entitled to hold office. I am opposed to any change in the State Constitution in this respect; and deny to Congress all right whatever to fix the qualification for suffrage in any State.

I am in favor of President Johnson's policy of restoring the States, lately in rebellion, to their constitutional obligations. I cannot admit that their ordinances of secession took any of them out of the Union. For a time an armed force interrupted their constitutional functions, but did not destroy their identity as States. Hence the States, in their political signification, not having been destroyed, they need no reconstruction, but simply to be restored to their reciprocal rights and duties; when the Union will be made whole as before. Whenever they shall send representatives to Congress who are qualified by the Constitution, and the laws of the respective States, there is no rightful power in that body to refuse their admission. I appreciate the peculiar and trying situation of the President, and think he should be treated with forbearance by all parties. His plan of restoration gives evidence that he does not intend to ignore the rights of the States, and be led captive by the radical doctrine of consolidation.

The Convention did well to demand an immediate and complete restoration of all civil rights in the loyal States. If there was an excuse for withholding them in the days of actual rebellion, there certainly can be none now. You say to the President firmly, but kindly, restore to the people the *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, as fully as they were enjoyed before the rebellion, and abolish military courts except for the trial of persons in the military or naval service of the United States. These things are granted to the people by the Constitution, and withholding them violates it in spirit and in fact. When we ask that they be restored, we only demand what belongs to us.

I am in favor of the most rigid system of economy in the administration of public affairs. In view of the heavy taxation there should be retrenchment in every possible way. All officers, civil or military, whose services a state of peace does not absolutely require, should be dispensed with; and our system of taxation should be so amended and equalized, that every man will be obliged to bear his share of the public burden according to his ability.

I am pleased that the Convention took action on the subject of equalizing the bounties of soldiers. There is every reason why the patriotic men who enlisted in 1861 and '62 should be placed on an equality with those who enlisted at a later period. Should I be elected, whatever influence I may possess, official or otherwise, will be exercised in obtaining justice, for the early defenders of the government. Whatever honor others may have acquired in the contest just closed, the private soldier, who bore the heat and burden of the day, will always remain the true hero of the war, and he is entitled, at all times, to our consideration and gratitude. My past history is sufficient guarantee that I shall not overlook his claims. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. DAVIS.

LETTER OF COL. JOHN P. LINTON.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., August 29, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 25th inst., officially informing me of my nomination for Surveyor General "by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 24th inst.," has just been received.

Not only was this nomination unsought and unexpected on my part, but if I had been consulted beforehand I would have urged my friends not to introduce my name before the Convention. Any hesitation, however, in now accepting, might be construed into a want of appreciation of the distinguished honor conferred by the Convention, or a want of faith in the principles promulgated by it. I certantly feel neither. The importance of the position would have been my chief reason for not soliciting it, and the resolutions adopted are but a practical application to existing exgencies of those cardinal principles of Democracy which I have always conscientiously maintained.

Accepting, therefore, this nomination and its responsibilities, I remain,

Yours truly,

JOHN P. LINTON.

To J. Ziegler, Wm. Bennett, Henry S. Mott, Wm. V. M'Grath and R. L. Johnson, Committee.

HEAT IN INDIA.

The heat in part of June was extraordinary At Lucknow such heat had not been experienced for years. At seven in the morning of midsummer-day the thermometer marked ninety-six degrees. At Delhi for two weeks it ranged from one hundred and six to one hundred and nine degrees. At Umballa it reached one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade. Even natives succumbed in scores to the intense heat. At Lahore it proved fatal to Nuwab Alli Reza Khan, who will be remembered as the guardian of the lives of the Cabul prisoners in 1842.—He saved the Lawrences and many others, and for his humanity forfeited his property and his country.—*Delhi Gazette.*

REMEMBER.

Let every candid Republican remember that every Republican State Convention that has spoken upon the negro question *has endorsed negro suffrage! Every leading journal of that party has endorsed negro suffrage! Every leading Abolition politician has* boldly demanded that his party *should recognize negro equality in every sense!* See the speeches and letters of Wendell Phillips, ex-Secretary Chase, Henry Winter Davis, Garret Smith, Simon Cameron, Horace Greely, and the resolution of the Republican State Conventions of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Iowa.

☞A negro mass meeting was held at Huntsville, Ala., August 23. About two thousand former slaves were present. They were addressed by General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who told them that whatever was detrimental to the black man was detrimental alike to the white man. He had hoped to be able to lease some abandoned plantations to them; but as President Johnson, he believed, "was going to pardon all the rebels," their prospects were not so good in this respect as they had been. He advised them to live morally, to work on shares, and to disabuse their minds of the notion that their old masters' estates were going to be cut up amongst them.—He told them they should have justice and fair-play, but otherwise they must, "work out their own salvation."

RADICALS TAKE NOTICE.—In a speech delivered by President Johnson, in the United States Senate, in 1859, he made the following emphatic declaration:

"The man who deliberately and boldly asserts that Thomas Jefferson, when he penned the sentiment that all men were created equal, had the negro in his mind, is either an idiot or a knave."

The Abolitionists should make a note of this unqualified condemnation of one of their pet theories.

☞Republicans of Ohio are engaged in dividing the honors of candidateship between civilians and "soldiers," in their nominating conventions. They put civilians on the ticket in those districts where they can elect, and soldiers where they cannot. This may turn out a very even division—numerically.

MR. STEPHENS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says:

The President has declined to order the release of A. H. Stephens from Fort Warren, while his application for pardon remains unacted upon.—Otherwise, however, he has directed that he be kept as thoroughly comfortable as the facilities of his temporary abode will allow. Linton Stephens, who has gone to visit him, is a half and not full brother of the distinguished rebel. Major General Hooker, it is said, has reversed the policy of Gen. Dix, and allows the freest correspondence, with Mr. Stephens. The apartments he occupies have been changed to the locality occupied by the officers of the fort.

TELL IT ALL.—The abolition journals are boasting loudly over the fact that Jacob M. Campbell, their candidate for Surveyor General, has "subscribed $30,000 to the war loan of the State." Why don't they tell the people that these thirty thousand dollars yield him an income, in interest, of one thousand eight hundred dollars annually, and upon the whole amount he does not pay one cent of tax! Why don't they tell them that this amount is simply so much wealth drawn from the taxable property of the State, and that the farmer, the mechanic, and the day-laborer must be taxed so much the more to make up for these thirty thousand dollars of Campbell's? Why don't they tell it all?

☞The negroes in Weitzel's corps, stationed about Brownsville, Texas, are having fine times catching and eating "jackass" rabbits. Two of them, who carried their amusement to the extent of outraging white women, were hung, on the 29th ult., in presence of a division of the corps and a large assemblage of ex-rebels and Mexicans.

☞The removal of all trade restrictions with the South, by President Johnson does not bear out the radical falsehood that the pardoned rebels still maintain their hostility to the Government.

...RD GAZETTE.

...F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
COL. W. W. H. DAVIS,
Of Bucks County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
L'T. COL. J. P. LINTON,
Of Cambria County.

REPRESENTATIVES,
A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Co.,
GEORGE A. SMITH, Fulton Co.

COUNTY TICKET.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

Will You Endorse Stanton?

It cannot be denied that Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, is justly chargeable with the long detention of our prisoners in the Southern stockades, he having refused persistently to exchange them, on the ground that the rebels would not exchange whites for negroes. Thus, on account of Stanton's whim in regard to the status of the negro, thousands of the unfortunate braves who fell into the hands of the rebels, perished in the prisons of the South. This is substantiated by Mr. J. H. Browne, the correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, who was, himself, a prisoner at Andersonville, and who has always been an ardent "Republican." In a letter dated August 8, 1865. Mr. Browne uses the following emphatic language: "That they (the Union prisoners at the South) were not saved, *is due alone to Mr. Edwin M. Stanton's peculiar policy and dogged obstinacy;* and, as I have remarked before, HE IS UNQUESTIONABLY THE DIGGER OF THE UNNAMED GRAVES THAT CROWD THE VICINITY OF EVERY SOUTHERN PRISON, WITH HISTORIC AND NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN HORRORS." This monster, who held in so light esteem the lives of the men who were fighting to save his very neck, has been endorsed in the most unequivocal manner by the late Abolition State Convention. The resolution of approval of his official conduct is as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize in Edwin M. Stanton, the present honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country and has borne himself so clear in his great office as to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet, our thanks for their valuable services in the use of liberty and law.—*See Bedford Inquirer, Aug. 25.*

Now, it is plain, that every vote cast for the Abolition State ticket, at the coming election, *is an approval of Stanton's conduct in refusing to exchange prisoners.* Are you quite prepared to do that, fellow citizens? Are you entirely willing to say, with the Abolition leaders who passed the foregoing resolution, that the man who might have saved the prisoners at Andersonville, but who permitted them to sink into nameless graves, "merits the earnest gratitude of all loyal men?" Remember, if you vote for Hartranft and Campbell, you give your endorsement to Stanton, and declare to the world, *that you approve of the policy by which thousands of the brave soldiers of the Union were doomed to fearful privation, horrible suffering and untimely death. How* can you do it?

Soldiers!

Remember the one-handed veteran, Col. W. W. H. DAVIS, who heads the Democratic State Ticket. That hand-less right arm, which struck so vigorously for the flag under which you fought, appeals to you now! Remember Col. Linton, covered with scars received in the service of his country.—These men were neither holiday soldiers, nor hangmen; they are true and tried defenders of the stars and stripes. Fall into line, boys, and give them a hearty support.

Remember

That a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania, at this crisis, *may be* worth to us what we were cheated out of last fall, a *Democratic President.* Andy Johnson must be sustained in what he has done to overturn the schemes of the radicals.

Cessna vs. Cessna.

In order to show the complete political tergiversation of the present Chairman of the Abolition State Committee, we have but to refer to the series of resolutions in his own hand-writing, presented at a Democratic meeting, held in the Court House, in this place, in September, 1861, and compare them with one of the principal planks in the platform upon which he and his candidates now stand. We have, in our possession, the following resolutions, in the veritable caligraphy of John Cessna, and any person wishing to see these curiosities, can do so by calling at our office:

"*Resolved*, That we hereby approve, endorse and ratify the platform of Democratic principles adopted by our late County Convention and cordially recommend the ticket nominated by that convention to the support of the people." [Here [illegible] himself, this year.]

"*Resolved*, That the civil war, by which our country is at present distracted, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators, North as well as South, and that the Democratic party have equally opposed the extremists of both sections, and having, at all times, zealously contended for the administration of the General Government, within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that have resulted from a departure from its doctrines and a disregard of its warning and advice.

"*Resolved*, That the following resolution of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, lately introduced into Congress by him and adopted almost unanimously by that body, so far as it relates to the objects of the war, meets with the approbation of the Democracy of Bedford county: 'Resolved, that the present civil war has been forced on us by the disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states under it unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.'"

Here it will be seen that the present chairman of the Abolition State Committee, completely exonerates the Democracy from all responsibility in connection with the origin of the war, and that he blames our national troubles wholly upon "fanatical agitators, North as well as South," meaning the very Abolition leaders with whom he at present consorts. But how does the Crittenden doctrine which John Cessna so strongly endorsed and which declared the war not to be for conquest or subjugation, but merely for the restoration of the authority of the Constitution, tally with the fourth resolution in the present Abolition State Platform? That resolution declares,

"That, having *conquered* the rebellious states, they should be HELD IN SUBJUGATION, and the treatment they are to receive, and the laws which are to govern them, should be referred to the law-making power of the nation, to which they legitimately belong."

Observe the sharp and direct antagonism between the Crittenden resolution and this fourth plank in the Abolition Platform. The former says that the war is *not* for *conquest* or *subjugation.* The latter declares that the "rebellious *states* have been *conquered*" and "*should be held in subjugation.*" Therefore, John Cessna, in order to stand upon the present Abolition platform, is compelled to face in an exactly opposite direction from that in which he looked in September, 1861. Now, as to the consistency of such a man and his claims to the confidence of the public, we leave the reader to make up his own opinion.

The Defaulting Collector.

The story of the boy who caught the wasp, exclaiming "Zip, I got you!" and as quickly, "Zip, I let you go again!" is beautifully exemplified by the dashing style in which the Bedford *Inquirer* pitched into the Democracy, on the county debt question, and the hasty manner in which it tried to extricate itself from the dilemma into which its rashness led it to plunge. Having been branded as a DEFAULTER TO THE COUNTY, the senior editor of that sheet, makes haste to shelter himself under the coat-tails of his father-in-law, Thomas Johnston, to whom, he says, he gave his duplicate when he left Woodberry. But it makes no difference to the creditors of the county, who is the deputy of the collector for Middle Woodberry township. JOSEPH R. DURBORROW is responsible for the acts of his agent, Thomas Johnston, and *he* (not Thomas Johnston) now owes the county $361.66. *He dares not deny that he is responsible to the county for this sum.* Let him do so, and a writ of *fieri facias* will make him tell another tale mighty quick.

Hartranft and Mrs. Surratt.

Gen. Sherman said, in a recent speech at St. Louis, that the true soldier was no hangman. Sherman can't have a very high opinion of Hartranft, who had charge of the hanging of Mrs. Surratt. What makes the matter so much the worse for Hartranft, is the fact that he sent a letter to President Johnson, avowing his belief in the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, and yet, afterward, acted as her executioner. A *true* soldier would have resigned rather than he would have done an act of such bloody inconsistency.

Be Assessed.

Remember that SATURDAY, Sept. 30, is the last day on which you can be legally assessed as a voter at the coming election. Be sure to have your own name and those of all Democrats, upon *the Duplicate* of the Assessor of your district, on or before that day.

ADMITTED.—J. A. Marchand, Esq., of the Greensburg Bar, was admitted, last week, to the practice of law in the several courts of this county. Mr. Marchand is a young man of fine abilities and deserves success.

Negro Suffrage.

The REPUBLICAN or UNION PARTY in the following States have passed resolutions in favor of allowing NEGROES to vote:

MASSACHUSETTS, | MINNESOTA,
RHODE ISLAND, | IOWA.

The Republicans of PENNSYLVANIA, through their County Conventions, have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage" in the following named counties:

CRAWFORD, | NORTHAMPTON,
SUSQUEHANNA, | UNION.

The following named Republican newspapers have declared in favor of "Universal Suffrage"—advocating either a change of the State or Federal Constitutions:

1 *Press*, Philadelphia city.
2 *Gazette*, Pittsburg, Allegheny county.
3 *Commercial*, " " "
4 *Dispatch*, " " "
5 *Telegraph*, Harrisburg, Dauphin county.
6 *Examiner*, Lancaster, Lancaster county.
7 *Record*, Reading, Berks county.
8 *Democrat*, Kittanning, Armstrong co.
9 *Alleghanian*, Ebensburg, Cambria county.
10 *Reporter*, Towanda, Bradford county.
11 *Dispatch*, Mercer, Mercer county.
12 *Gazette*, Sunbury, Northumberland co.
13 *American*, Danville, Montour county.
14 *Herald*, Norristown, Montgomery county.
15 *Herald & Whig*, Somerset, Somerset co.
16 *Western Advocate*, Greene co.
17 *Tribune*, Johnstown, Cambria co.
18 *Reporter & Tribune*, Washington co.
19 *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville, Schuylkill co.
20 *Village Record*, Westchester, Chester co.
21 *American Republican*, Chester co.

☞The foregoing we copy from the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, and add to the above list of Abolition papers which have openly advocated Negro Suffrage, the *Bedford Inquirer*, giving as our proof the following extract from the *Inquirer*, of June 2:

"Now to be plain, we know several dozen of colored men that we would sooner see march to the ballot box and cast their ballots than an equal number of Copperheads we can name."

Wirz and his Confederate.

If half that is testified to against Wirz be true, he richly deserves hanging. But as Wirz could not have abused and murdered the Union soldiers who were prisoners of war in his charge, if Secretary Stanton had consented to exchange them, Stanton ought to be tried as a conspirator with Wirz and be condemned and punished with him. It is quite clear that to every barbarity practiced against our men by Wirz, Secretary Stanton was an accessary before the fact and he should be held responsible accordingly. Had the poor fellows, some of whom were shot and others starved to death in Southern prisons, been promptly exchanged, they would have escaped the terrible tortures to which they were subjected. But it is notorious that Mr. Stanton obstinately resisted all overtures and appeals to effect arrangements for the release of the national soldiers captured by the rebels and that he sought to justify his inhuman conduct in this matter by saying that he would not agree to exchange "fat men for skeletons." Even if this alleged difference in the physical condition of the prisoners taken on both sides, had really existed, it would not have furnished any warrant for the heartless policy adopted by Mr. Stanton. But the truth is, that Stanton first allowed the Union soldiers to remain in captivity until they were reduced to "skeletons" by cruel usage, and then made the infirm and dying conditions, to which we had suffered them to be brought, the chief ground of his refusal to rescue them by exchange from their wretched situation. All who have read the testimony against Wirz must regard him as a rare monster, whose crimes totally shut him out from human sympathy, though he is not a whit more culpable and odious than the unfeeling fiend, who, as the head of the national War Department, virtually acted as his confederate, by putting it in his power to torture and destroy hundreds of the brave defenders of the nation.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Speech of President Johnson.

It is with pleasure that we publish the annexed speech of President Johnson, to a delegation of Southern gentlemen who called upon him, on Monday last. It has a very strong Democratic tendency. We hope the Bedford *Inquirer* will not forget to publish it. Mr. McFarland, of Virginia, having addressed His Excellency, his speech elicited the following

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, in reply, expressed his surprise at receiving so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea that so many persons would call upon him when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficiently to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war. He had urged his Southern brethern to remain in the Union and then contend for their Constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the Constitutional rights of the slave-owning States and believed they could have been preserved in the Union, if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field. He himself, had been a slaveholder, but he had made up his mind that if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the question of Union or slavery that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expression just uttered of devotion to the restoration of the Union, and the professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace, happiness, good-will, and Union.

He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there exists in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency fully disproved the fact, and gave the lie to their penitent and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South, and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution; and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union and the Constitution.

The feud that existed was in a family circle, and the ties of friendship, now it had ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people is a high and holy one, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs, and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of an early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union, and the good to follow this peaceful state of affairs; and in conclusion expressed the hope that men thoroughly loyal would be elected to congress, in order that the South might be again admitted to the councils of the nation. The remarks of the President were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

Beaver County.

This county has come up on the soldier question. It is well known that the two candidates for State officers have been soldiers, and the following list shows that the Democracy of Beaver have not overlooked the rank and file of the army. Here is the ticket: For Assembly, Lieut. Col. J. Adams Vera, of New Brighton, late of 134th Penna, volunteers. For Treasurer, Lieut. Jackson Boggs, late of 136th Penna. volunteers. For District Attorney, Capt. James J. Conway, of Economy, late of 130th Pa. volunteers. For Commissioner, Sergeant Shipman N. Douthitt, of Chippewa, late of 100th Pa. volunteers. For County Surveyor, Private George Smith, Borough, late of the 9th Pa. volunteers. For Poor House Director, Private Wm. Bennett, of New Brighton, late of 9th Pa. volunteers. For Auditor, Corp. Thomas Clark, Borough, late of 140th Pa. volunteers. For Coroner, Private Alex. Flanigan, of Greene, late of 140th Pa. volunteers.

This is as good a Soldier's ticket as they generally make, and we congratulate, our Beaver co. Democratic brethern that they have recognized the merits of the rank and file by nominating non-commissioned officers and privates as well as those authorized to wear shoulder straps as soldiers. There was as much merit circled in the boys who, in private's dress said "stand up, boys." as in those who, behind them, said "go in." Let the privates and non-commissioned officers have a chance.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

After serving faithfully three years and three months in the army and losing his right hand in battle, the Pittsburg *Gazette*, of the 28th ult., has the unpardonable impudence to say that Col. Davis "had neither the gallantry or patriotism to re-enlist in 1864-5." Had Col. Campbell, the Republican nominee, the "gallantry and patriotism to re-enlist in 1864-5?" We find he was mustered out September 3, 1864, one month before Col. Davis, who was mustered out Oct. 1, 1864, and although Col. Campbell was not disabled by *any* wounds, he did not re-enlist. If the *Gazette's* logic is correct, therefore Col. Campbell has less "gallantry and patriotism" than Col. Davis.

Three-fourths of the 104th regiment did not re-enlist, consequently Colonel Davis could not re-enlist as an officer, and his loss of a hand made him unfit for a private soldier. The 84th regiment did re-enlist, (Lieut. Col. Linton was not mustered out till Feb. 6, 1865,) but Col. Campbell did not re-enlist as its commander, nor as a private soldier. The *Gazette* had better "dry up" on the "patriotism" question, and confine itself to its advocacy of the "rights" of the negroes.—*Ebensburg Democrat.*

Be Warned in Time:

The Republicans are calculating upon the apathy of the Democracy, with the hope that by constant and unceasing efforts, individually and otherwise, they may steal a march on us and thus carry their point. DEMOCRATS, AROUSE! The campaign will be short—let it be a vigorous one. Let each and all be vigilant and active. Remember what there is at stake. TAXES are crushing the people, and they are threatened with social and political degradation. Recollect then, and let it nerve you to the work, that every vote withheld from the Democratic ticket, as well as every vote given to the Abolition ticket, is a vote in favor of CONTINUED EXTRAVAGANCE and onerous TAXATION, and in favor of NEGRO SUFFRAGE and NEGRO EQUALITY. Bear this in mind, and KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—*Clinton Democrat.*

Minnesota Abolition Convention.

ANDY JOHNSON READ OUT OF THE PARTY!

ST. PAUL, September 6.—The Republican State Convention after nominating George W. R. Marshall for Governor and Hon. T. H. Armstrong for Lieutenant Governor, passed resolutions affirming that neither man's color, race, nor birth place, takes away his political rights; that no portion of our subjects shall remain degraded and ignorant; that this nation shall not allow the Imperial Government of Maximilian to rule in Mexico; and demanding that our Government force the withdrawal of the invaders of Mexico. A resolution approving of President Johnson's military and civil course was voted down.

SHODDY GONE UP IN IOWA.—The soldiers and the Democracy of Iowa, with their candidate, Benton, are bound to carry the State against the negro suffrage candidate of the Republicans, Judge Stone. The Soldier's convention numbered 350 members—all soldiers and many of them wounded. Three delegates only withdrew, because Stone was not endorsed, viz: one commissary and two quartermaster's clerks, who are known to the soldiers as "sow bellies." These three held a Stone meeting and endorsed their negro suffrage candidate. It was a bad move for the Republicans of Iowa to put their candidate on the black platform, directly and openly. They should have been shrewd, like their Pennsylvania brethern, and so constructed their platform as to mean one thing or another. Had the Iowa Repubs a platform like the Cameron gutta percha arrangement, they could, if successful, declare that it was an endorsement of negro "rights' and "universal suffrage;" and if defeated, they could as easily deny that they were whipped on the black issue. They need a Simon out in the western edition of Massachusetts, to say "wig-wag" for them.—*Patriot & Union.*

HOW SINGULAR.—How strange it is that the men who are so eager to tear down the distinction between the whites and blacks, and make them all equal at the ballot-box, are at work with equal persistency to build up distinctions between rich and poor. To this end the revenue and tax laws are so arranged that while the farmers and mechanics are taxed on all they produce, the bondholders are exempted from bearing their share of the expenses of the Government.

Civil Reconstruction in Mississippi—Letter from the President to Governor Sharkey.—The Southern People to be Trusted in the work of Restoration.

NEW ORLEANS, September 7th.—A special despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, to the *Times* of this city, says General Slocum, has recalled his order opposing General Sharkey's call for the militia.

Governor Sharkey publishes the following correspondence:

It is believed there can be organized in each county a force of militia to preserve order and enforce the civil authorities of the State, and of the United States, which would enable the Federal Government to reduce the army, and withdraw, to a great extent, the forces from the State, thereby reducing the enormous expenses of the government.

If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in defense of the State and Federal Government. Gen. Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the Constitution, or the arm of the United States, and, as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom, handed down to the people by the founder of the republic. The people must be trusted with their government, and if trusted, my opinion is, that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union.

The main object of Major Gen. Carl Schurz's mission to the South was to aid, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the goverament for restoring the States to their former relations with the federal government. It is hoped such aid has been given.—The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government requires the military to aid the provisional governor in the performance of his duty as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without advising the government of the intended interference.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

JACKSON, Sept. 6.—The U. S. troops are arriving here, preparatory to the evacuation of the State. The people rejoice at the idea of the restoration of civil authority.

Ohio Democracy.

The Ohio Democracy seem to be closing their ranks for a vigorous fight. Hon. Chilton A. White, the nominee of the petty State Sovereignty Convention for Lieutenant Governor, has written a letter declaring that the nomination was made without his knowledge, consent or approbation. He adheres to the regular Democratic party and supports its representatives as designated by the Convention which met at Columbus on the 24th ult., whereat Gen. Geo. W. Morgan was made the standard-bearer of the party for Governor.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention of the State of New York has made the following nominations: For Secretary of State, Major General Slocum; for Comptroller, Lucius Robinson; for State Engineer, S. H. Sweet; for Canal Commissioner, C. H. Armstrong; for Attorney General, John Van Buren; for State Treasurer, M. R. Patrick; for State Prison Inspector, Col. McNett.

The resolutions adopted declare "that the past history of the Democratic party is to be found in the proudest records on the country," that they congratulate the people on the termination of civil war and the return of peace; "that as the first fruits of this triumph the people demand the subordination of military to civil rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts, and the recognition of the equality of the States; that we regard all efforts, either by prolonging military rule, by denying the right of representation to States in order to compel them to adopt negro equality or negro suffrage as an element of their constitutions, as tending to delay and prevent the pacification of the country, and to subvert the principles of the government and endanger the liberties of the people; "approve of President Johnson's plan of restoration; recognize the obligations by which the whole resources of the country are pleged to the payment of the national debt; return thanks to the soldiers and sailors, reaffirm the Monroe doctrine, and resolve "the frank and generous acceptance by the southern people of the condition in which they have been left by the recent war, including the abandonment of slavery, removes the main difficulties in the way of the restoration of amicable feeling among the States; and that it should be met on the part of the Federal government in a spirit of conciliation and kindness."

GEN. SLOCUM'S NOMINATION.—A question as to whether General Slocum, now commanding in Mississippi, will accept the Democratic nomination for Secretary of State in New York, seems to be set at rest by the Albany Argus, which states that his nomination was not made until after a very frank expression made by him in a letter of concurrence in the Democratic policy, and a declaration that if nominated he would resign his command in the army to meet, if necessary, the exigences of the canvas. This would seem to dispose of a statement in the Syracuse Journal, republican, that he declined the nomination.

☞A new disease is described minutely by the N. Y. Commercial. The first symptoms are thus set forth: They are itchings of the palm, especially when the patient is in the act of handling other people's money; an excitement of the bump of secretiveness to an alarming degree; a desire for solitude, especially on being inoculated with the virus; a lose of memory when questioned respecting certain little discrepancies; a tendency to commit errors in striking balances; and the desire to change the appearance of certain figures in bank and account books. There are other symptoms of this disease, but we have named sufficient to enable the "Court physician" to make out a very accurate diagnosis.

A premonitory symptom of the above disease, is Union Leagueism and excessive "loyalty."

☞The colored people of St. Louis intend holding a convention to demand, among other things, the right of suffrage and the right to ride in passenger railway cars.

☞Van Amburg's chariot broke through a bridge in Western Pennsylvania, and two men and three horses were killed.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
WHOSE TIMELY USE, UNDER PROVIDENCE,
HAS OFTEN SAVED LIFE.

These celebrated Vegetable Pills are no new, untried remedy, they have been used and tested in the United States for thirty years, and are relied upon by hundreds of thousands of families as almost their sole medicine when sick. No care or expense is spared in their preparation, and it is certainly true when I assert that no King can have a medicine safer or surer than Brandreth's Pills.

They produce a good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, perhaps electric or nervous influence, the progress of diseased action is arrested; where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep.

The genuine BRANDRETH PILL BOX has upon it a UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT STAMP with B. BRANDRETH in white letters in the same.

September 1—1m.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Isaac Darr, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of John Darr, late of Juniata township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, inst., when and where all parties interested can attend if they think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

September 15, 1865.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, or trusting, my wife, Ann Maria Mitchell, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH MITCHELL.

September 15, 1865.*

NOTICE.

The subscribers having sold their entire stock of goods to Mr. Richard Langdon, who will continue the business at the old stand, notice is hereby given that the books of the firm are now ready for settlement. All notes and book accounts pertaining to the business of the firm, must be settled on, or before, the first day of December next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Also, all notes and accounts of the firm of States & Co., must be settled by the same time, or they will be similarly disposed of.

STATES & STECKMAN.
STATES & CO.

Bloody Run, Sept. 15—tD1.

NANCY A. FRY, by her next friend, PHILIP RHOADS, vs. JEREMIAH FRY. } In the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bedford, No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862, Plu. Subpœna in Libel for Divorce.

And now, September 4, 1865, the Court, on motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., attorney for the above named Nancy A. Fry, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Jeremiah Fry, the respondent in the above case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed. The said rule returnable on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

Attest—JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Bedford, Sept. 13, 1865.

Same vs Same } No. 78, Nov. Term, 1862, Pluries Subpœna in Libel for Divorce, issued to Nov. Term, 1865, &c. Sept. 4, 1865, on motion, E. M. Alsip appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts, and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 20, 1865.

To Jeremiah Fry and all parties interested.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner, appointed as above stated, will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1865, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

E. M. ALSIP, Commissioner.

September 15, 1865.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Snowberger, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., will offer for sale on the premises, in said township, on

Saturday, the 7th day of October, next,

the following real estate, viz: THE MANSION PLACE of said deceased, adjoining lands of John Eshelman, David Boyer and others, containing 97 acres and 70 perches, of good limestone land, neat measure. The land lies about one mile north of the town of Woodberry. About 75 acres of the land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. The other improvements are two log frame dwelling houses, bank barn with wagon shed, and other out buildings, and a well 28 feet deep of good limestone water near the door.

Also—a tract of timber land in the same township, adjoining lands of David Boyer, David Leidy and others, containing about 5 acres and 17 perches.

Also—one other tract of land situate about one mile east of Woodberry, adjoining lands of Jacob S. Brown, John Keith and others, containing 14 acres and 121 perches, with a good log dwelling house and barn stable thereon erected, a spring of never failing water rises near the house.

Sale will commence at one o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

JOHN B. REPLOGLE, Ex'r.

September 8.-4t

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
BEDFORD, PENNSA.
T. M. LYNCH

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES. Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Sept. 8—3m.

STRAY STEER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Pattonsville, some weeks ago, a red and white spotted Steer, about 18 months old, no marks perceptible. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN DITMER.

September 8—3t*

THE MASON & HAMLIN GABINET ORGANS,

forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. THIRTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, BOSTON, or MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK. [Sept. 8—1y.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my wife, PHEBE MCCAULEY, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I will not pay any debts of her contracting, and all persons are warned against harboring her on my account. GEORGE S. MCCAULEY.

Middle Woodberry tp, Sept. 8—3t.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

BEDFORD, SEPTEMBER 15, 1865.

Grand Celebration

OF

The Anniversary of The Adoption

OF THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION!

At Schellsburg, on Saturday, Sept'r 16.

The Democrats and other friends of the Constitution, are respectfully requested to meet in the Borough of Schellsburg, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, for the purpose of suitably celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the fundamental law of the Republic. Soldiers, citizens, ladies, all are invited to attend. Citizens of Harrison, Juniata, Napier, St. Clair and Union and the adjacent districts are expected to turn out in delegations. Rally, friends of the White Man's Government!

Distinguished speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting.

By order of the Democratic Co. Com.

E. F. KERR, Chairman.

Democratic Meetings.

RALLY FOR THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT!

The Democrats and Conservative citizens of Bedford county, are requested to assemble for the purpose of considering the issues to be decided at the coming election, at the following named places and times:

FEITER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Bedford tow'p, Thursday evening, September 21

BUENA VISTA, Friday evening, September 22.

ST CLAIRSVILLE, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23.

W. W. LANEY'S, Harrison township, Tuesday evening, September 26.

PALO ALTO, Wednesday afternoon, September 27.

SCHOOL HOUSE, near W. Mason's, Cumberland Valley township, Thursday evening, September 28.

W. ADAMS' MILL, Friday afternoon, September 29.

OAVENDER'S STORE, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30.

FLETCHER'S STORE, Saturday evening, Sept. 30.

CENTREVILLE, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30.

HUNT'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Cumberland Valley township, Saturday evening, September 30.

COALDALE, Monday afternoon, October 2.

SPONERSTOWN, Monday evening, October 2

HARTLEY'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Tuesday evening, October 3.

LEWISVILLE, Union township, Wednesday afternoon, October 4.

JAKE'S MILL, Union township, Wednesday evening, October 4.

PLEASANTVILLE, Thursday afternoon, October 5.

BOWSER'S SCHOOL HOUSE, Colerain township, Friday evening, October 6.

WOODBERRY, Saturday afternoon, October 7.

The afternoon meetings will begin at one o'clock, except the one at Palo Alto, which will commence at THREE o'clock. The evening meetings will open at 7½ o'clock.

Turn out! Let us take counsel together! "Rally, boys, for the good old Union, it must and shall be saved!"

By order of the Democratic County Committee.

E. F. KERR, Chairman.

OUR FORTHCOMING ENLARGEMENT, &c.—Lest our friends become restive concerning our proposed enlargement and new dress, we would just say that the Power Press now building for us in New York, will not be ready for shipment before the 9th of October, and, therefore, we cannot enlarge before that time. The reason of this is, that there is a great rush for presses, just at this time, the Southern printers being about to renew their establishments and many country offices throwing out their hand presses and replacing them with power machines. We hope, however, before the end of October, to give our subscribers a paper so greatly improved in typographical appearance, as well as in quantity and variety of reading matter, that it will merit the largely increased patronage which we must have to sustain the kind of journal we intend giving the public. In this connection, we would again urge *every Democrat who is not now a subscriber to the Gazette, to become one at once.* Send in your Two Dollars, and we promise that you will not regret having done so, at the end of the year. Every family should have a newspaper, and there is none of so much importance to the household, as your own home paper.

THE ARREST OF MENGEL REED.—Last week we stated that Mengel Reed, after his acquittal by the Grand Jury, of the charge of complicity in the shooting of Jacob Crouse, had been arrested by an Assistant U. S. Marshal, on a warrant issued from the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, on the charge of *Treason*. The arrest was attempted in the court room, but his honor, Judge K——, fitly rebuked it. The U. S. officer who arrested Reed entered into an agreement with Judge Kimmell, counsel for John P. Reed, Jr., then about to be tried for his life, to produce Mengel the next morning, in Court, he (Mengel) having been subpœnaed as a witness in his brother's case. On the night after the arrest, the before-mentioned U. S. officer took Mengel out of the charge of the Sheriff, marched him to the Washington Hotel, where he kept him over night, and the next morning, before Court was in session, in violation of his agreement with Judge Kimmell, started with his prisoner for Pittsburg. Arrived at that city, Mengel was taken before U. S. Commissioner Sproul, who, after hearing the manner of the arrest, pronounced it an insult to the United States government, directed the party who arrested Mengel to take him back to Bedford at once, to treat him kindly and to have him report at Pittsburg again on the 21st inst. Mr. Purviance, a distinguished Republican lawyer, happened to be present when Mengel was produced before the U. S. Commissioner. Upon hearing the nature of the case, Mr. Purviance remarked that he thought he saw in it "a conspiracy in which he would not like to have any part."—In compliance with the injunction of the U. S. Commissioner, Mengel was brought back to this place where he now is patiently waiting for the day when he is to be confronted by the man who is to prove him guilty of *Treason!!!*

PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD.—Messrs. Bartleson & Co., of Philadelphia, the sole manufacturers and publishers of this great work, have appointed MR. R. W. BERKSTRESSER their agent for this county. We understand that Mr. B. will commence to canvass at once and give every family an opportunity to secure one. This book, long needed, has come at last.

RECENT ELECTIONS.—Two of the black New England states have just voted. Vermont has elected an Abolition Governor, as usual but by a decreased majority. The Democrats have also gained a number of representatives. Maine has just re-elected her present Abolition Governor, the majority, being, however, some 5,000 less than last year. Of course, nothing can be expected from that quarter.—California has also just voted for members of the Legislature. For the first time in five years, the Democrats have succeeded in electing a part of their ticket in San Francisco, securing *seven* of the fourteen members. It looks very much as though the next Legislature of California will be controlled by the Democracy.

COME TO LIFE AGAIN.—Our old friend Nicholas Sleek, of Napier tp., enlisted, some years ago, in the Fifty fifth P. V., and at the battle of Drury's Bluff, was lost sight of and given up by his friends as dead. On Tuesday, last, however, the long lost volunteer returned, to the gratification of many who had shared in the general belief that he was dead. He had been badly wounded at Drury's Bluff, being shot through both thighs, was taken prisoner and remained in hospital at Richmond until exchanged. Welcome home, Nick!

MERCERSBURG COLLEGE.—The valuable property formerly known as the Marshall Collegiate Institute, at Mercersburg, Pa., has recently been purchased by the Mercersburg Classis of the German Reformed Church, and a classical institution of the highest order, is being organized under the management of an efficient Board of Trustees. Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh, favorably known to this community as an excellent teacher and able minister of the Gospel, has been elected President of the Faculty, and will be supported by competent male and female assistants. Parents and guardians anxious to give their children and wards a good education, will do well to patronize this new institution, soon to be formally opened under the most favorable auspices. The location possesses unusual advantages, as regards the promotion of health and morals. The beauty of the mountain scenery is unsurpassed. The course of instruction will be full and thorough and the discipline such as is best calculated to develop sterling character. The students will be under the immediate supervision of the faculty as one well-regulated family. The inaugural exercises will take place about the 1st of October, and it is very important that all applicants for admission be in attendance at the commencement of the term. Circulars containing satisfactory information on all points of interest, will soon be issued and may be had with additional particulars, by applying to Rev. H. Harbaugh, D. D., or Prof. E. E. Higbee, Mercersburg, Pa.

For the Gazette.

Remarkable Cases of Conscience.

MR. EDITOR:

At times there are remarkable developments in the *moral* as well as in the intellectual and material world. A striking illustration of this truth was exemplified in the case of Mr. B——and his two neighbors, one of the Arminian and the other of the Geneva school—parties forming a portion of an aristocratic circle in one of the lower counties of "Maryland, my Maryland." Mr. B——flourished a *broad brim*, spoke the plain language, and had an instinctive dread of war, with its untold horrors. However, when the recent unhappy agitation in our country culminated in the clash of arms, and the din of battles, the peaceful disciple of Penn, discerning, as the result of the struggle, "the future desenthralment and elevation of the negro," rejoiced at the indications of Providence. *It was all right.* The great problem, was being solved—the nation chastised, and though the revolution progressed amid scenes of devastation, tears and blood—draping the land in mourning, and rending the air with shrieks of anguish—"*the end justified the means.*" The brightness and moral grandeur of the good time coming," *would more than make amends for all!*"

But a change, a *sad* change, came over the spirit of his dream! A bounty tax was levied by the county commissioners. The levy was legalized by the state legislature, and a publican called upon Mr. B——for his portion of the "needful." Though possessed of abundance of gold and silver—and "greenbacks"—*not one cent would he give to support the unrighteous war.* It was contrary to his principles—his conscience was involved in the matter. "Thee can oppress the innocent, thee can sacrifice my property, if thee chooses. I am willing to suffer for the sake of my principles!" The publican, armed with legal authority, was not to be thwarted in his purposes. Accordingly, property was seized and advertised. The Geneva and the Arminian neighbors (though professing the *purest loyalty*) sympathized greatly with their christian brother in his afflictions. "It was hard that a man should suffer for conscience' sake; yet it was noble to make sacrifices for principle" &c. Being themselves quite conscientious (for their pockets' sake) they arranged to turn the affair to a good account. Knowing that but few persons would attend the auction, they agreed not to bid against each other, so that the property might be secured at a very low figure, and be divided between them. With an ingenuity highly creditable to shrewd business men, they carried out their well arranged purpose, and obtained the property *at less than one third of its real value.* Now, Mr. Editor, it strikes the writer that *such* cases of conscience might be relieved and improved, without any serious difficulty. Mr. B——by observing the scriptural precepts, "submit to the powers which be," "render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's" &c., would learn to yield obedience to the civil authorities, and thereby relieve the publican from the unpleasant necessity of having recourse to extreme measures. And the Arminian and Geneva lights would lose nothing, either in lustre, or in morals, by considering, and carrying into practical operation, the golden rule. As ye would that men do unto you, do ye even so unto them, for this is the law and the prophets." True, their pockets might be lighter, but their consciences would be easier. At least so thinks

COSMOPOLITE.

September 11th 1865.

ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH!—The following communication from a worthy soldier, came too late for last week's issue. We give it with pleasure, this week:

WOODBERRY, BEDFORD CO., PA.,
Sept. 4, 1865.

FRIEND MEYERS:—I take the present opportunity to drop you a few lines to let you know that I want the GAZETTE one year longer, because it is the most satisfactory paper I ever had. Last summer, in the army, I got McClure's paper, from Chambersburg. I like to read a "Republican" paper, but every week that sheet was filled with Abolition stuff and talk in favor of the "nigger," and I became completely disgusted with it. My own opinion is, if a white man thinks more of a "nigger" than of his own race, let him go with the blacks. For my own part, I like a darkey—if he keeps his distance. I have some very good neighbors who are "Republicans," but some of them talk in favor of giving negroes the right to vote, which is rather "strong coffee" for me. Such men ought to eat, drink and sleep with negroes, and have a little bunch of wool tied to the end of their nose. Our "Republican" friends have some sweet words for the soldiers, but they can't honey up us "boys in blue" to vote for "Negro Suffrage." We know too much about the "American citizen of African descent," to act so foolish a part. We believe that God did not intend the black to be the equal of the white, or else he would have created him such. But, the sweet words of the Abolitionists, are well understood by us. They don't care half as much about us as they pretend, or they wouldn't call us "skulkers," "skedaddlers," "bounty-jumpers," and other hard names. Besides, if they really felt for the soldiers, they would rather try to get a vote for the young men under twenty-one years of age, who were in the army, than make such a great fuss about the rights of "niggers." There are thousands of brave young men from sixteen to twenty years of age, who were wounded in the service, that ought to have the right to vote, rather than the black pets of the Abolitionists. Why don't these great friends of ours advocate the young soldiers' rights? I was in fourteen battles and never saw but two dead niggers, except at the Crater, on the 30th of July, 1864, where they fell into a trap and quite a number of them were killed. I believe in White Men ruling America. I fought for a White Man's Government and intend to vote for it also. Fellow soldiers, we must mount guard on the tenth of October next. Hurrah for Col. Davis and Major Linton!

Yours Truly,
JACOB FINK,
late of Co. H, 149th P. V., (Bucktails).

Thad. Stevens' Platform.

The Abolition platform upon which Hartranft, Campbell and the Abolition county ticket stand, was drafted by Thaddeus Stevens, who is the opponent and enemy of Andrew Johnson. Stevens made a speech in Lancaster, a few day ago, in which he pitched into President Johnson's restoration policy in the most furious style, and wound up by saying that the Southern states must be kept out of the Union for a period of time in order to save the Republican party. Hence, the resolution in the Abolition state platform which declares that the Southern States must be "held in subjugation." The question therefore, now is, *shall the Union, or the Republican party, have the preference in the hearts of the people?*

Watch Them!

The Abolitionists are secretly at work, organizing their party. They will exert every nerve to get out their vote. Democrats of the country! Roll up your sleeves and determine that you will increase your vote of last fall. Bedford Borough will do its share. Let every district aim to increase its Democratic vote.

OBSERVE THE FACT!—Although it has been charged over and over again by the Democratic journals of the State that Messrs. Hartranft and Campbell are standing on a Negro Suffrage platform, and that the Republicans of Pennsylvania are running the Black Issue, *not one of the Shoddy organs has even denied the fact. By their silence they admit the truth of the charge!* They dare not deny it! White men—soldiers! are you prepared to cast your ballots for negro suffrage and equality?

One Flag, One Destiny.

This is the motto of our Government; and its champions

GRANT AND SHERMAN

are writing it in words of fire on the

BATTLE CLOUD.

In the meantime, throughout the whole land

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

is winning its silent victories, changing rebellious reds, grays and yellows into rich blacks and browns, converting, in a moment, unsightliness into beauty.

ONE HAIR DYE

only will eventually be recognized in the world of fashion, viz: that manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [Sept. 1 1m

AUCTIONEERING.

O Yes! O Yes! to one and all
That have any sales to call.

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. Apply at his residence one mile north of Judge Burns', in Juniata township, or by mail direct to Schellsburg, Bedford Co., care of Judge Burns.

W. J. STATLER.

August 25—1m*

CAUTION FROM THE

AMERICAN WATCH CO.

It having come to our knowledge that imitations of the American Watch have been put upon the market in great number, calculated by their utter worthlessness to injure the reputation of our genuine products, to protect our own interests and the public from imposition, we again publish the trade marks by which our Watches may invariably be known.

We manufacture four styles of Watches,

The FIRST has the name

"AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The SECOND has the name

"APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

The THIRD has the name

"P. S. BARTLETT, Waltham, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate.

All the above styles have the name American Watch Co, printed on the dial, and are warranted in every respect.

The FOURTH has the name

"WM. ELLERY, Boston, Mass.," engraved on the inside plate, and is not named on the dial.

All the above described Watches are made of various sizes, and are sold in gold or silver cases, as may be required.

It is hardly possible for us to accurately describe the numerous imitations to which we have alluded. They are usually inscribed with names so nearly approaching our own as to escape the observation of the unaccustomed buyer. Some are represented as made by the "Union Watch Co., of Boston, Mass.,"—no such company existing. Some are named the "Soldier's Watch," to be sold as our fourth or Wm. Ellery style, usually known as the "Soldier's Watch." Others are named the "Appleton Watch Co," others the "P. S. BARTLEY," instead of our "P. S. Bartlett," besides many varieties named in such a manner as to convey the idea that they are the veritable productions of the American Watch Company.

We also caution the public, and particularly soldiers, against buying certain articles CALLED Watches, so freely advertised in illustrated papers as "Army Watches," "Officers' Watches," "Magic Time Observers," "Arcana Watches," &c., the prices of which are stated to be from seven to sixteen dollars. A good Watch, in these times, cannot be afforded for any such money.

A little attention on the part of buyers will protect them from gross imposition.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Co.,
182 Broadway, New York.

August 25—1m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.

IN PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, cures lameness, cuts, galls, colic, &c. Read the following:

BOSTON, July 7, 1860.

DR. TOBIAS: We have used for the past year your Horse Liniment for lameness, kicks, bruises, colic and cuts, and in every instance found it the best article I ever tried in this circus company. Please send six dozen, as it is the only liniment we use now. We have 108 horses, some very valuable, and do not want to leave town without it.

HYATT FROST,
Manager Van Amburgh & Co's. Menagerie.

Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt St., N.Y.

September 1—1m.

Public Sale

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

JOHN ALSIP, AUCTIONEER.

The undersigned will sell, at public sale, at his residence in Colerain township, on TUESDAY, 19th September, inst., a lot of valuable personal property, consisting in part of Nine head of Horses, Six Mules, all in excellent condition, and admirably suited for heavy draught; a large lot of cattle, including Cows and Young Cattle, a lot of Sheep, also, several Hogs, two broad wheeled Wagons, one four horse narrow wheeled Wagon, one Spring Wagon, horse gears, bridles, collars, one seed drill, one mowing machine, two new cook stoves, one double sled, cutting box, bedsteads and bedding, one dough tray, one set of blacksmith tools, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known by

JONATHAN BOWSER.

September 1, 1865.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CAREY, PROPRIETORS of the Invention, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.

August 18, 1865—3m

Stray Cattle.

Strayed away from the subscriber about the 5th of August, the following described cattle: One Black Cow about 8 years old, one red Heifer 2½ years old, one Brindle Bull 2½ years old. A reward of $5.00 will be paid to any person who will return them to me or give information where they may be found.

A. G. ALLEN, Mt. Dallas
Station, 1 mile above Bloody Run,
Bedford county, Pa.

August 25—3t*

Private Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale, all the valuable real estate belonging to the estate of S. M. Barclay, dec'd., situate in and around the borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. Barclay, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY, Adm'r. of
Aug. 11—4t S. M. Barclay, dec'd.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

SECOND TUESDAY (10th) OF OCTOBER,

1865, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey in Bainsburg in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks', in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the school house near the residence of Joseph Griffith in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS, in conjunction with the counties of Somerset and Fulton, for the office of members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Bedford county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Associate Judge for said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor for said county.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Jury Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Commissioner of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for 3 years of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor Director for 2 years of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of said county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of said county.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account gives him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the ninetieth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
September 1, 1865. }

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, September 20, 1865, his valuable farm, situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, one mile from the Juniata Crossings, adjoining lands of William Morgart, William Whetstone and others, containing two hundred acres and allowance. One hundred acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow, all in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered and well watered, four never failing springs flowing near the house. There are on the farm a good Two Story Log House, well finished, a double Log Barn with granaries attached, Wash House, Spring House and all other necessary out-buildings thereon erected. Also, a variety of fruit trees of different kinds.

☞There is a prospect of a Grist Mill being erected within one-fourth of a mile of the house.

☞Any person desiring information with regard to the above farm, are referred to Joseph W. Tate, Bedford, or D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill, who can give a full description of the property. Terms reasonable. Possession given in ten days after sale.

WILLIAM M. RITCHEY.

August 11, 1865.

ESTATE OF JOHN SMITH, DEC'D,

Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT, Adm'r.

August 4, 1865—6t.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, by hunting or in any manner whatever, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

HENRY STIFFLER.

Bedford township, Sept. 1, 1865*.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

The undersigned offers his two valuable farms for sale, situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining William Chenoweth and others, about one mile from Bedford, near the turnpike, and six miles from Mount Dallas Station. The improvements on No. 1, are a

GOOD HOUSE AND A LARGE BANK BARN,

Two Wagon Sheds, Two Corn Cribs, Spring House, and other out-buildings; two apple orchards with other fruit trees; a small run passes the house and barn, that a large meadow can be watered therefrom; there is 200 acres in this tract, about 150 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore, running water at house and barn.

No. 2, contains about 210 acres, the improvements are a

New Frame House and New Frame Bank Barn,

a young apple orchard, and an old orchard on the Lime Stone Ridge, in full bearing. There is about 150 acres cleared and the balance is well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore. For further particulars address

CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCE—HON. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, } Bedford.

August 25—tf

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Pictures at old Prices!

To the Citizens of Bedford County:

The undersigned has just received a large lot of

CASES, FRAMES, &C., &C.,

for pictures, by which he is enabled to reduce the price 25 per cent. less than any other place in Bedford county. Persons desiring

Cheap Pictures and a Perfect Likeness

of themselves, will save money by stopping at

Gettys' Photographic Gallery,

OPPOSITE THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.

☞Call and examine before going elsewhere.

Remember that GETTYS is the first man who made Ambrotypes, Perrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., in Bedford county.

Remember that Gettys is the first man who made Photographs in Bedford county. Remember the place ☞Opposite the Washington Hotel.

August 25—3t. T. R. GETTYS.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Menge House.
Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

S. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Wm. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.
Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,
DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved ro the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.
1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,
250 *Yards Canton Matting,*
500 *yds* ¾, ⅞, 4/4, 5/4, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
June 2, 1865.

Mill Seat for Sale.
I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.
JESSE WILLIS.
June 16, 1865—3m.

A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!
INTERESTING TO AGENTS, FARMERS, AND LADIES.
We are making a single machine which combines the best and cheapest portable Wine and Cider Press, the dryest Clothes Wringer, and the most powerful Lifting Jack in the world. It is the only press adapted to making Apple Champaign, which is now regarded as one of the most important discoveries of the age. A good agent wanted in every county, to whom we will hold out such inducements as to insure $1,000 before Christmas. The first one making application from any county shall have the exclusive agency. Full particulars, terms, &c., by Circular. Address HALL, REED & CO.,
August 18. No. 53 Liberty St., N. Y.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.
CROUP.
This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.
For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.
The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.
Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.
Price 50 cts. per bottle,
Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.
For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.
August 11, 1865—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.
SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.
TO DESTROY WORMS!
It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,
And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.
☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.
*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1865—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.
THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.
BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST
On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.
RHEUMATISM.
Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.
There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle. Prepared by
S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.
☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, '65—1y

BEST NOW IN USE.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, in any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES

MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

CATTLE.

HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.
☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Aug. 11—1y
The above medicines can be had at manufacturers prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va.

HOGS.

HORSES

CATTLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration upon the estate of William J. Brant, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES CESSNA, Adm'r.
August 18—6t

GENTLEMEN
are requested to call and look at our stock of BLACK FRENCH CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,
Just opened at A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.
July 21.

WAGONS.
TWO NEW TWO HORSE WAGONS,
for sale on a liberal credit.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
July 21, 1865.

BARGAINS.
LIGHT SHALLIES, DELAINES, and ALL Summer Goods at REDUCED PRICES, at
July 21. CRAMER'S.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS
Just received and for sale cheap, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING,
For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up, or 6 yards for a dollar, at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at
June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at
June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at
June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,
Have received their usual supply of
Spring and Summer Goods.
Every body in search of
BARGAINS.
is especfully invited to give us a call.
June 2, 1865.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
WM. O. McNULTY, Proprietor.
Terms moderate to suit the times.
April 28, 1865—1y

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
The Great Show
OF
New Summer Goods
NOW GOING ON AT
P. A. REED'S
STORE.
No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, et cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of
QUEENSWARE,
unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which we sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our
GROCERIES
are always of the best in the market.
☞Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.
July 14. P. A. REED

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day.
Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tyings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.
Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,
MILLER & DIAL,
July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Robison, late of Southampton township, dec'd., and that all persons indebted to said estate are notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them duly authenticated for settlement.
NATHAN ROBISON, Adm'r.
Agust 18—6t*

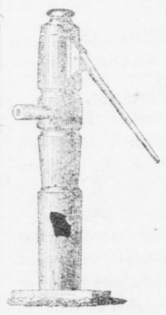
LAST NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by book account or otherwise, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.
GEORGE H. SLEEK.
August 11, 1865.*

A Hotel for Sale.
The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DREHEW.
July 7, 1865.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated
"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"
before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140.½ cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.
ALSO,
20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,
at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."
ALSO,
Combined Self-Raking Reapers,
at less than present cost.
HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,
at winter rates.
Hardware of all Kinds,
at reduced prices.
WM. HARTLEY,
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.
CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.
J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell
AT
A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent
ON FORMER PRICES.
WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.
COLONNADE BUILDING,
J. B. FARQUHAR,
MARCH 25TH, 1865.
BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,
At
CHEAP CORNER.
CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
At
CHEAP CORNER.
DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,
At
CHEAP CORNER.
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at
FARQUHAR'S
CHEAP CORNER!
EAST PITT STREET,
BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!
I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.
Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.
☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.
ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1865.—1y

GREAT SALE
OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
$1,000,000 WORTH!
To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*
By A. H. Rowen & Co.,
[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]
No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.
☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:---

100	Gold Hunting Case Watches, each	$125 00
100	" Watches, various styles, each	75 00
200	" Ladies' Gold Watches "	50 00
500	Silver Watches each	$20 00 to 35 00
6,000	latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to 20 00
5,500	Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to 20 00
4,000	California diamond ear drops	5 00 to 10 00
3,000	Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to 10 00
2,000	Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to 10 00
2,500	Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to 20 00
3,000	Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to 10 00
2,000	Cameo Brooches	5 00 to 20 00
3,000	Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to 6 00
2,000	Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to 15 00
6,000	Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to 10 00
4,000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to 10 00
3,000	Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to 10 00
5,000	Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to 8 00
10,000	plain and engraved rings	2 50 to 10 00
8,000	Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to 10 00
15,000	sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to 12 00
5,000	Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to 8 00
2,000	sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to 6 00
2,000	Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to 25 00
1,000	Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to 10 00
2,000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to 6 00
10,000	Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to 3 00
10,000	Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to 6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.
Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.
A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m. P. O. Box 4270.

NEW GRIST MILL
AND LIMESTONE FARM
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford township, for sale, together with 132 acres of limestone land.
The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair of chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford and the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.
The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year. The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon, of Bedford, Pa.
The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c., thereon erected. It is on Cove Creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustible. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.
JONATHAN BOWSER.
August 11, 1865—3m

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned offers his farm for sale in East Providence township, to be sold at public sale on the premises, on
SATURDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, next,
at one o'clock. It contains 230 acres of red shale land, of a good quality, and in a good state of cultivation. About 100 acres are cleared and under fence—the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good Log-Frame Dwelling House, Frame Barn, and convenient out-buildings.
The property lies within half a mile of the turnpike and close to the route of the Southern Pennsylvania Rail Road. There is an orchard of choice fruit on the farm, and every field except three is watered with never failing streams.
The property will be sold low on terms of one-third in hand, and balance in two equal annual payments. The owner has determined on going to the west, which is his reason for selling.
Address the undersigned at Rayshill P. O., Bedford county, Pa., or Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, or John C. Black, Bloody Run.
JOHN FILLER.
August 11, 1865.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY
WITH
PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.
GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR
H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)
Tobacco Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY,
No. 813 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.
Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!
Buy your Goods at
REDUCED PRICES!
ALL KINDS OF GOODS—
Carpetings, Muslins,
Calicoes, &c., &c.,
at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at
CRAMER & CO'S.
March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.
The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.
BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.
will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.
☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.
RICHARD LEO.
July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM
AND
TANNERY FOR SALE!
THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a
LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,
A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,
A LARGE TANNERY,
Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.
For further particulars address
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer
GOODS
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,
NOW OPENING.
His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.
HIS GOODS
ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
LOOK
TO YOUR OWN INTEREST
BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.
A LARGE LOT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
AND VERY CHEAP,
form a part of my new stock.
MENS' SUMMER WEAR,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.
All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.
The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hyatt, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.
☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.
Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.
All are invited to give him a call.
ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April. 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.
This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid
LIVERY STABLE
is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.
MRS. E. V. MOWRY
Has just received her
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
OF MILLINERY GOODS,
which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.
☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.
Bedford, June 9, 1865.